

and Answers

that this period was wholly anterior to 1814. The date of the cession of British Canada. The British case was that the fifty-year period was that which ended in 1897. The decision of the arbitrators was unanimous and was rendered on October 3, 1893. Without particularizing the details of the new fisheries boundary, it may be said that the Canadians felt that the advantage had accrued to Great Britain.

Thomas Paine.

Would you kindly publish a list of the best works and magazine articles relating to the services of Thomas Paine during the Revolution and his influence upon the minds of those who took an active part in the war for independence?

The best edition of Thomas Paine's works is by Moncreuf D. Conway (four volumes), who has also written his biography. You can get a good impression of Paine's connection with

The Revolution from Tyler's "Literary History of the American Revolution. . . . In Philadelphia in 1774, and within a year . . . editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine and in the same year contributed to the Pennsylvania Journal. He published the first "Common Sense" in 1776. The effect of this pamphlet was so powerful, instantaneous and general that the Pennsylvania Legislature conferred upon him the degree of M. A. and the Philosophical Society admitted him to membership. He served in the Continental Army during the Revolution and in 1779 he became clerk of the Pennsylvania Legislature. In 1781 he was elected to the Continental Congress in a successful effort to obtain loans from France and Holland. The nation was profoundly grateful for Paine's services and approved to reward him. Soon after peace was declared, Congress voted him \$3,000, the State of New York gave him a large farm tract and the State of Pennsylvania again made him clerk of the legislature. About the close of the war Paine went first to France and then

He again to France, where he was compelled to be imprisoned, but was released through the efforts of James Monroe, American minister to France, and returned to Philadelphia permanently and died in New York in 1809.

To Make Aeolian Harp.

Please tell me how to make an Aeolian window harp. B. J.

It may be composed of a rectangular box made of thin boards, five or six inches deep, and of the same width, and of length sufficient to extend across the window it is to be set at, so that the breeze coming in can sweep over it. The strings are made as follows. At the top of one end is cut a strip of wood is glued about a half inch in height; the strings are then stretched lengthwise across the top of the box, and are secured by a catgut or wire. For the purpose of making a fine tuned harp the strings should be tuned in unison by means of a screw, which can be used for tension, as in the case of a violin. The instrument is then ready to be placed in the window, which, when put in place will admit a current of air, and this passing over the strings

produces very pleasant sounds, which vary with the breeze. It receives its name from Aeolus, the god of ruler of the winds.

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Superintendent.
Who is the superintendent of common schools in the city of New York?
W. H. Maxwell. **STUDENT.**

CHAPTER IS OF SCANDAL

his first cousin, Lord Revelstoke, is the chief. Lord Errington, whose wife, Lady Ruby Elliott, repeatedly visited the United States when her father, Lord Minto, was Governor-General of Canada, has served as secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, Cairo and at Teheran, where he acquired a special knowledge of the Persian language, and while at the Foreign Office has acted as private secretary to

and to Lord Ashley, to Lord Hardinge and to Lord Palmerston, and to the then permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His title served as a recommendation to his mother, the first Lady Cromer, who was the daughter and coheirless of Sir Rowland Errington, the last of his line. She succumbed in 1871 to the effects of the climate, and being unwilling to be buried in the land at a time when conditions there were so critical as to render it almost impossible to leave the country without the gravest danger to high interests. It was she who pleaded with her country that his patriotic duty to her country was more vital in importance than her health, and it was in memory of her devotion that when she died in the earldom of Cromer, he asked that he might be permitted to select as the second of the dignities conferred upon him that of Viscount Errington.

Members of the reigning house of Savoy may have been renowned for nearly 200 years as warriors, but the last king of the Superga Hill that the famous general, Prince Eugene of Savoy, died in, the battle of which raised the French siege of Turin, was a pacifist. He vowed to build a church on the spot of his victorious death.

Among the features of the vaulted interior in which the royal dead repose are wonderfully carved marble skulls, masks, and pieces of the sculptor's art, and the walls seem to grin at one from all the dark, recessed corners, creating a most extraordinary impression upon the visitor and recalling the words of the poet, "The world to mind the vanity of human grandeur." The Superga holds the royal dead of France, Charles Albert, of Turin, and of Savoy, the heart of Prince Eugene of Savoy, the builder of the sacred edifice, the remains of his wife, and the repose of the vaults of St. Stephen's Cathedral at Vienna.

Now we are aware, however, that the body of Prince Eugene of Savoy, the hero of the King of Westphalia's house, is in a temporary resting place in the Superga, awaiting the time when the French king will return to his throne.

turn to France, where he expressed a wish to be buried. His coffin was placed at the time of his demise, nearly twenty years ago, in that portion of the Superga devoted to those members of the royal house of Savoy who died in infancy and nothing is more strange than to see the huge coffin—for he was an extremely tall and husky man—among all the diminutive caskets containing the remains of their children. It suggests a giant among pigmies.

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